

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

IN RE:	§	
DEEPROOT CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC ET AL., <sup>1</sup>	§	BANKRUPTCY No. 21-51523-MMP
DEBTORS	§	JOINTLY ADMINISTERED
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JOHN PATRICK LOWE, CHAPTER 7 TRUSTEE FOR THE BANKRUPTCY ESTATE OF DEEPROOT CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC ET AL., PLAINTIFF	§	ADV. PROC. No. _____
v.	§	
AZAR PARCHAMI, DEFENDANT	§	
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**PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff, John Patrick Lowe, Chapter 7 Trustee ("Plaintiff" or "Trustee") for the jointly administered Bankruptcy Cases of deeproot Capital Management, LLC et al. ("deeproot")<sup>2</sup> hereby files this Original Complaint, respectfully showing the Court as follows:

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<sup>1</sup> The jointly administered chapter 7 cases, along with their respective case numbers and the last four digits of each Debtor's federal tax identification number, are: In Re: Policy Services, Inc. 21-51513 (2864), In Re: Wizard Mode Media, LLC, 21-51514 (3205), In Re: deeproot Pinball LLC, 21-51515 (0320), In Re: deeproot Growth Runs Deep Fund, LLC, 21-51516 (8046), In Re: deeproot 575 Fund, LLC, 21-51517 (9404), In Re: deeproot 3 Year Bonus Income Debenture Fund, LLC, 21-51518 (7731), In Re: deeproot Bonus Growth 5 Year Debenture Fund, LLC, 21-51519 (9661), In Re: deeproot Tech LLC, 21-51520 (9043), In Re: deeproot Funds LLC, 21-51521 (9404), In Re: deeproot Studios LLC , 21-51522 (6283), and In Re: deeproot Capital Management, LLC, 21-51523 (2638) (collectively, the "Bankruptcy Cases").

<sup>2</sup> The debtors—Policy Services, Inc., Wizard Mode Media, LLC, deeproot Pinball LLC, deeproot Growth Runs Deep Fund, LLC, deeproot 575 Fund, LLC, deeproot 3 Year Bonus Income Debenture Fund, LLC, deeproot BonusGrowth 5 Year Debenture Fund, LLC, deeproot Tech LLC, deeproot Funds, LLC, deeproot Studios, LLC, and deeproot Capital Management, LLC—are referred to herein as "Debtors" or "deeproot Entities."

## I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. From late 2012 to mid-2021, Robert J. Mueller (“**Mueller**”), the sole principal and manager of the Debtors, orchestrated a Ponzi scheme wherein he persuaded investors (typically retirees) to cash out annuities and individual retirement accounts and invest the funds in Mueller’s various investment funds, including but not limited to the deeproot BonusGrowth 5 Year Debenture Fund, LLC (the “**5 Year Debenture Fund**”), the deeproot 575 Fund, LLC (the “**575 Fund**”) and deeproot Growth Runs Deep Fund, LLC (the “**dGRD Fund**” and collectively the “**Subsidiary Funds**”). Beginning in 2012, the deeproot Entities offered and sold life settlements. However, after the Texas Supreme Court’s 2015<sup>3</sup> decision holding that life settlements constituted securities under the Texas Securities Act, the deeproot Entities began to offer and sell debenture bonds. Investors would be located through insurance agents, wealth advisors, and other financial professionals (the “**Finders**”). The vast majority the Finders were not licensed to sell securities as broker-dealers or registered investment advisors. Monies invested in the Subsidiary Funds were eventually transferred to deeproot Funds, LLC before being paid out to investors in the form of interest payments, dividend payments, or withdrawals of principal. deeproot Funds, LLC was the parent of the Subsidiary Funds, and Policy Services, Inc. was the parent of deeproot Funds, LLC.

2. On August 20, 2021, a few weeks prior to the filing of the Debtors’ bankruptcy cases, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“**SEC**”) initiated a civil action against Mueller and several of his entities for violations of federal securities laws.<sup>4</sup> As a result of that investigation, it became clear that Mueller not only funneled money to his other related entities from the investment funds and used investors’ money to prop up his ultimately unsuccessful

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<sup>3</sup> *Life Partners, Inc. v. Arnold*, 464 S.W.3d 660, 667 (Tex. 2015).

<sup>4</sup> *Securities and Exchange Commission v. Robert J. Mueller et al.*, Case No. 5:21-cv-00785-XR (W.D. Tex.).

pinball business, but Mueller also used new investor money to pay moneys owed to earlier investors, making the deeproot Entities a Ponzi scheme. Almost all of the deeproot Entities' investors lost every dollar they invested.

3. The Finders contracted with deeproot Funds, LLC and received finders' fees and commissions in exchange for finding new investors into the deeproot Entities' Ponzi scheme. The commissions and fees received by Finders that were not registered as investment advisors or broker-dealers are contrary to securities laws and these unregistered finders are liable to investors and creditors of the deeproot Entities.

## **II. PARTIES**

4. Plaintiff is the duly qualified and acting Chapter 7 Trustee of the Debtors' jointly administered Bankruptcy Cases. The Trustee brings this adversary proceeding pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 7001, 28 U.S.C. § 157, and all other applicable law.

5. Defendant Azar Parchami ("Parchami") is an individual residing in Boca Raton, Florida. She can be served with process by United States First Class Mail at 600 SW 1st St., Boca Raton, Florida 33486, or wherever else she may be found.

## **III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

6. This Court has jurisdiction over this adversary proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1334 and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7001. This adversary proceeding constitutes a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157. To the extent necessary, this Court has supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

7. To the extent the reference is withdrawn or the Bankruptcy Court is unable to enter a final judgment, Plaintiff requests the Bankruptcy Court be permitted and assigned to preside over all pre-trial matters, including the issuance of findings of fact and conclusions of law.

8. Venue in this adversary proceeding is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1409.

#### **IV. FACTS**

9. Mueller served as the principal of all of the deeproot Entities and orchestrated a Ponzi scheme wherein he offered and sold securities to individuals for investment in pooled investment funds. Mueller then used the invested money to fund his other business ventures, including his nascent pinball machine business. He also used the money to fund his lavish lifestyle. Crucially, Mueller used later investors' money to pay fictional returns to earlier investors.

##### **A. The deeproot Entities and the Ponzi Scheme**

10. A Ponzi scheme is "a fraudulent investment scheme in which money contributed by later investors generates artificially high dividends or returns for the original investors, whose example attracts even larger investments." BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY, Ponzi scheme (11th ed. 2019). A Ponzi scheme operates by using money from new investors to pay earlier investors, typically "without any operation or revenue-producing activity other than the continual raising of new funds." *Id.* "[A] Ponzi scheme is, as a matter of law, insolvent from its inception." *Janvey v. Alguire*, 647 F.3d 585, 597 (5th Cir. 2011).

11. The deeproot Entities commenced operations in 2012. The first entity formed was Policy Services, Inc. deeproot Funds, LLC is a direct subsidiary of Policy Services, Inc. The Subsidiary Funds were formed as direct subsidiaries of deeproot Funds, LLC. A review of the deeproot Entities' QuickBooks files and other financial books and records revealed that all of the net winners were paid from deeproot Funds, LLC. A review of the deeproot Entities' QuickBooks files revealed that all of the Finders were paid commissions and fees from Policy Services, Inc.

12. Policy Services, Inc. and its subsidiaries never received an initial equity investment, and the deeproot Entities were all insolvent as of inception in 2012 and continued to operate at a loss. The deeproot Entities gave the appearance of profitability, which Mueller used to entice new investors and obtain new money from investors. The deeproot Entities offered investments at higher-than-market levels of return, including life settlements and debenture bonds. The deeproot Entities raised capital via life settlements until mid-2015, and then began raising funds via debenture bonds. The life settlements offered and sold by the deeproot Entities, with the help of insurance agents and wealth advisors, were securities that the Texas-based deeproot Entities had no authority to offer or sell. *See Life Partners, Inc. v. Arnold*, 464 S.W.3d 660, 667 (Tex. 2015) (holding that life settlements are securities for the purposes of the Texas Securities Act). In fact, after the *Life Partners* decision was issued, the deeproot Entities abandoned sales of life settlements and began offering and selling debenture bonds.<sup>5</sup>

13. There was no recorded capital investment on the balance sheet, and disbursements to Mueller and others were improperly recorded as assets rather than expenses, further boosting the appearance of profitability. After recharacterizing the disbursements as expenses, the equity for Policy Services, Inc. was \$(1,490,187) for the year ending on December 31, 2013, and \$(423,785) for the year ending on December 31, 2012. Policy Services and its subsidiaries had minimal revenue and had no net income as of at least December 31, 2012. Policy Services, Inc. continued to operate at a loss from the time of its inception and all of the deeproot Entities remained insolvent until filing for bankruptcy on December 9, 2021 (“**Petition Date**”).

14. Since there was no source of revenue, the deeproot Entities relied on newly invested money to fund operations and make payments to earlier investors. From 2013 until 2021, deeproot

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<sup>5</sup> The deeproot Entities obtained Form D exemptions from the SEC to offer these securities.

Funds, LLC used new investor money to pay interest and dividends to earlier investors. For example, during the final three years of the deeproot Entities' operation, the following payments were made: (1) in 2019, deeproot Funds, LLC received \$18,300,190.00 from new investors and used \$1,074,885.00 to previous investors; (2) in 2020, deeproot Funds, LLC received \$7,093,055 from new investors and used \$1,333,554.00 to pay previous investors; and (3) in 2021, deeproot Funds, LLC received \$10,827,147 from new investors and used \$918,391.00 to pay previous investors.

15. Based upon the books and records of deeproot Funds, LLC from 2019 and 2021, the entity only generated \$865 in revenue during the nine years of its existence. Policy Services, Inc. had only minimal revenue from the time of its inception in 2012.

16. On December 9, 2021, the deeproot Entities each filed for relief under title 11 of the United States Code. The Bankruptcy Cases were ordered to be jointly administered under the lead case *In re: deeproot Capital Management, LLC*, 21-51523.

17. On or about December 21, 2021, John Patrick Lowe was appointed as Chapter 7 Trustee of the Debtors' jointly administered Bankruptcy Cases.

**B. Finders**

18. As the principal of the deeproot Entities, Mueller (through deeproot Funds, LLC) contracted with Finders all across the country to locate new investors and raise money for the deeproot Entities. A securities broker-dealer is defined as "any person engaged in the business of effecting transactions for the account of others." 15 U.S.C. § 78c. Broker-dealers are required to register as such with the SEC. 15 U.S.C. § 78o. Prior to 2015, the deeproot Entities offered and

sold life settlements. After the Texas Supreme Court's 2015 decision holding that life settlements are securities, the deeproot Entities offered securities in the form of debenture bonds.<sup>6</sup>

19. The vast majority of the deeproot Entities' contracted Finders were unregistered as broker-dealers despite the fact that they engaged in transactions to facilitate the sale of securities, including debenture bonds and life settlements.<sup>7</sup> The Finders that were registered investment advisors or broker-dealers failed to conduct the requisite due diligence into the financial condition of the deeproot Entities when making investment recommendations to clients. The deeproot Entities relied on these Finders to bring in a steady flow of money because there was no other source of revenue for the deeproot Entities other than newly invested money because the deeproot Entities continuously operated at a loss.

20. Monies invested with one of the Subsidiary Funds were eventually transferred to deeproot Funds, LLC, which was the principal entity that handled payments to investors, before being transferred elsewhere. The Finders were paid fees (the "**Finder Fees**") based off of the amount of money invested in one of the deeproot Entities by new investors. The Finder Fees were paid to Finders from Policy Services, Inc. regardless of where the new investor invested the monies.

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<sup>6</sup> The deeproot Entities obtained Form D exemptions from the SEC to offer these securities.

<sup>7</sup> Courts have recognized a so-called "finder's exception," which permits a person to "perform a narrow scope of activities without triggering the b[r]oker/dealer registration requirements," such as "[m]erely bringing together the parties to transactions, even those involving the purchase and sale of securities, is not enough" to warrant broker registration. *S.E.C. v. Kramer*, 778 F. Supp. 2d 1320, 1336 (M.D. Fla. 2011) (quoting *Salamon v. Teleplus Enter., Inc.*, No. 05-2058 (WHW), 2008 WL 2277094, at \*8 (D. N.J. 2008), and *Apex Global Partners, Inc. v. Kaye/Bassman Intern. Corp.*, No. 3:09-cv-637-M, 2009 WL 2777869, at \*3 (N.D. Tex. Aug. 31, 2009)). The most commonly cited factors as to whether someone was acting as a broker with respect to a given transaction are: "whether a person (1) works as an employee of the issuer, (2) receives a commission rather than a salary, (3) sells or earlier sold the securities of another issuer, (4) participates in negotiations between the issuer and investor, (5) provides either advice or a valuation as to the merit of an investment, and (6) actively (rather than passively) finds investors." *Id.* at 1334. "[T]ransaction-based compensation" is one of the hallmarks of being a broker-dealer. *Kramer*, 778 F. Supp. 2d at 1336 (citing *Cornhusker Energy Lexington, LLC v. Prospect St. Ventures*, 2006 WL 2620985, at \*6 (D. Neb. 2006).

**a. Azar Parchami**

21. Parchami is not registered as a broker-dealer with the SEC, nor is she registered as an investment advisor. From January 29, 2015 to February 5, 2015, Parchami received \$26,000.00 from Policy Services, Inc. (the “**Parchami Transfers**”). Policy Services, Inc.’s books and records reveal that these transfers were booked as “Commission Expenses.” A true and correct copy of Policy Services, Inc.’s QuickBooks records reflecting Commission Expense transfers from Policy Services, Inc. to Parchami is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

**V. CAUSES OF ACTION**

22. The Trustee brings this adversary proceeding to avoid fraudulent transfers and recover fraudulently transferred funds for the benefit of creditors of Policy Services, Inc.

23. Paragraphs 1 through 20 are incorporated herein by reference.

**Count 1 – Avoidance of Fraudulent Transfer under 11 U.S.C. § 544 and the Texas Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act (Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 24.005(a)(1)) (TUFTA Actual Fraud)**

24. Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 544 and Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 24.005(a)(1), the Trustee files this complaint seeking to avoid fraudulent transfers of property of Debtor Policy Services, Inc., and for damages against the fraudulent transferees of Policy Services, Inc. during the applicable time period.

25. The Parchami 544 Transfers in the amount of \$26,000.00 occurred between January 29, 2015 and February 5, 2015. *See Exhibit A.* The Parchami Transfers were made with an actual intent to hinder, delay or defraud Policy Services, Inc.’s creditors. The deeproot Entities were operated as a Ponzi scheme in which interest and dividend payments to earlier investors were paid using new investor money, thus paying fictitious profits for earlier investors.

26. Debtor Policy Services, Inc. was insolvent at the time of its creation and at the time of each of the Parchami 544 Transfers or became insolvent as a result of the Parchami 544

Transfers, in that (a) the sum of Policy Services, Inc.'s debts were greater than all of Policy Services, Inc.'s assets at a fair valuation; (b) Policy Services, Inc. was engaging in or about to engage in a business or transaction for which Policy Services, Inc.'s remaining assets were unreasonably small in relation to the business or transaction; or (c) Policy Services, Inc. was intending to incur, or believed or reasonably should have believed that it would incur debts beyond its ability to pay such debts as they became due.

27. There was no capital infusion at the time Policy Services, Inc. was created.

28. Policy Services, Inc. had at least one outstanding creditor at the time of each of the Parchami 544 Transfers, or such creditor's claim arose within a reasonable time after the Parchami 544 Transfers, which currently remains unpaid. Proof of Claim No. 145-1 of the Policy Services, Inc. Claims Register filed by creditor Jill Ellis reflecting a claim dating back to March 25, 2013 evidenced by a life settlement certificate purchased on the same date.

29. Pursuant to Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 24.010(a)(1), the Trustee brings this action within one year of the date Trustee discovered or could reasonably have discovered the Parchami 544 Transfers. The Parchami 544 Transfers constituted fraudulent transfers under 11 U.S.C. § 544 and Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 24.005(a)(1), such that the Trustee is entitled to a judgment in the amount of \$26,000.00 to recover the Parchami 544 Transfers from Parchami.

**Count 2 – Recovery of Avoided Transfers Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 550 and the Texas Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act (Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 24.005(a)(1))**

30. Parchami was the initial transferee of the Parchami 544 Transfers.

31. The Trustee is entitled to recover from Parchami, or any immediate or mediate transferee of Parchami, the Parchami 544 Transfers or the value of the Parchami 544 Transfers, along with prejudgment and post-judgment interest, pursuant to section 550 of the Bankruptcy Code and section 24.009(b) of the Texas Business and Commerce Code.

**Count 3 – Recovery of Attorneys’ Fees and Costs**

32. The Trustee has been forced to incur attorneys’ fees and costs in connection with the filing and prosecution of this Complaint.

33. Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 544 and section 24.013 of the Texas Business and Commerce Code, the Court may award costs and reasonable attorneys’ fees in connection with a proceeding brought under the Texas Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act. The Trustee hereby requests that any judgment include an award of the costs and attorneys’ fees incurred by the Trustee in connection with prosecuting this Complaint.

34. Prior to filing suit, the Trustee has made demand on Parchami. The demand has not been met. All conditions precedent to filing suit have been satisfied.

35. Furthermore, the Trustee requests an award for such attorneys’ fees and costs incurred in the filing and prosecution of this Complaint to the extent allowed under the Bankruptcy Code and Texas law. *See* 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(a), 544, 550(a), and Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 24.013.

**PRAYER**

WHEREFORE, JOHN PATRICK LOWE, Chapter 7 Trustee for the jointly administered Bankruptcy case of deeproot Capital Management, LLC, prays for judgment in favor of the Chapter 7 Trustee on all claims and relief sought herein, including but not limited to:

- a. Avoiding the Parchami 544 Transfers as fraudulent transfers under section 544 of the Bankruptcy Code and Chapter 24 of the Texas Business & Commerce Code;
- b. Permitting recovery of the Parchami 544 Transfers or the value of the Parchami 544 Transfers, along with prejudgment and post-judgment interest;
- c. Permitting recovery of all costs and attorneys’ fees incurred obtaining the relief sought; and
- d. Such other and further relief, at law or in equity, as the Court deems to be just, proper, and equitable.

Dated: December 7, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

**PULMAN, CAPPUCCIO & PULLEN, LLP**  
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San Antonio, Texas 78213  
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**ATTORNEYS FOR JOHN PATRICK LOWE,  
CHAPTER 7 TRUSTEE FOR DEEPROOT CAPITAL  
MANAGEMENT, LLC ET AL.**

# **EXHIBIT A**



Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (US)

fred.stlouisfed.org

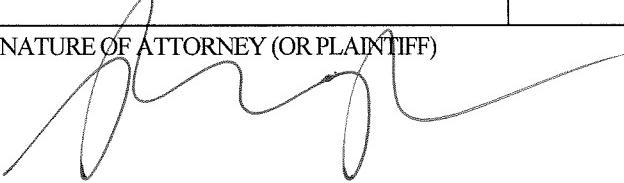
# **EXHIBIT B**

		Type	Date	Num	Name	Memo	Clr	Split	Amount
Policy Services	Commission Expense	Check	01/29/2015		Azar Parchami			Corporate Checking 8461	6,000.00
Policy Services	Commission Expense	Check	02/05/2015		Azar Parchami	Azar Parchami		Corporate Checking 8461	20,000.00
					Azar Parchami Total				26,000.00

## FORM 104 (10/06)

<b>ADVERSARY PROCEEDING COVER SHEET</b> (Instructions on Reverse)		<b>ADVERSARY PROCEEDING NUMBER</b> (Court Use Only)
<b>PLAINTIFFS</b> John Patrick Lowe, Chapter 7 Trustee		<b>DEFENDANTS</b> Azar Parchami
<b>ATTORNEYS</b> (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone No.) Pulman Cappuccio & Pullen, LLP (210) 222-9494 2161 NW Military Hwy #400, San Antonio, TX 78213		<b>ATTORNEYS</b> (If Known)
<b>PARTY</b> (Check One Box Only) <input type="checkbox"/> Debtor <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. Trustee/Bankruptcy Admin <input type="checkbox"/> Creditor <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trustee		<b>PARTY</b> (Check One Box Only) <input type="checkbox"/> Debtor <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. Trustee/Bankruptcy Admin <input type="checkbox"/> Creditor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Trustee
<b>CAUSE OF ACTION</b> (WRITE A BRIEF STATEMENT OF CAUSE OF ACTION, INCLUDING ALL U.S. STATUTES INVOLVED) Trustee seeks recovery of fraudulent transfers under 11 USC Sections 544, 548, 550, TUFTA and seeks recovery of attorneys' fees.		
<b>NATURE OF SUIT</b> (Number up to five (5) boxes starting with lead cause of action as 1, first alternative cause as 2, second alternative cause as 3, etc.)		
<b>FRBP 7001(1) – Recovery of Money/Property</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 11-Recovery of money/property - §542 turnover of property <input type="checkbox"/> 12-Recovery of money/property - §547 preference <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 13-Recovery of money/property - §548 fraudulent transfer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 14-Recovery of money/property - other - Section 544  <b>Section 550</b> <b>FRBP 7001(2) – Validity, Priority or Extent of Lien</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 21-Validity, priority or extent of lien or other interest in property		
<b>FRBP 7001(3) – Approval of Sale of Property</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 31-Approval of sale of property of estate and of a co-owner - §363(h)		
<b>FRBP 7001(4) – Objection/Revocation of Discharge</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 41-Objection / revocation of discharge - §727(c),(d),(e)		
<b>FRBP 7001(5) – Revocation of Confirmation</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 51-Revocation of confirmation		
<b>FRBP 7001(6) – Dischargeability</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 66-Dischargeability - §523(a)(1),(14),(14A) priority tax claims <input type="checkbox"/> 62-Dischargeability - §523(a)(2), false pretenses, false representation, actual fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 67-Dischargeability - §523(a)(4), fraud as fiduciary, embezzlement, larceny  <b>(continued next column)</b>		
<b>FRBP 7001(6) – Dischargeability (continued)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 61-Dischargeability - §523(a)(5), domestic support <input type="checkbox"/> 68-Dischargeability - §523(a)(6), willful and malicious injury <input type="checkbox"/> 63-Dischargeability - §523(a)(8), student loan <input type="checkbox"/> 64-Dischargeability - §523(a)(15), divorce or separation obligation (other than domestic support) <input type="checkbox"/> 65-Dischargeability - other		
<b>FRBP 7001(7) – Injunctive Relief</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 71-Injunctive relief – reinstatement of stay <input type="checkbox"/> 72-Injunctive relief – other		
<b>FRBP 7001(8) Subordination of Claim or Interest</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 81-Subordination of claim or interest		
<b>FRBP 7001(9) Declaratory Judgment</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 91-Declaratory judgment		
<b>FRBP 7001(10) Determination of Removed Action</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 01-Determination of removed claim or cause		
<b>Other</b> <input type="checkbox"/> SS-SIPA Case – 15 U.S.C. §§78aaa <i>et.seq.</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 02-Other (e.g. other actions that would have been brought in state court if unrelated to bankruptcy case) - TUFTA		
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if this case involves a substantive issue of state law		<input type="checkbox"/> Check if this is asserted to be a class action under FRCP 23
<input type="checkbox"/> Check if a jury trial is demanded in complaint		Demand \$ 26,000.00
Other Relief Sought Attorneys' fees		

## FORM 104 (10/06), Page 2

BANKRUPTCY CASE IN WHICH THIS ADVERSARY PROCEEDING ARISES		
NAME OF DEBTOR deeproot Capital Management LLC et al. (JT. Admin.)		BANKRUPTCY CASE NO. <b>LEAD 21-51523</b>
DISTRICT IN WHICH CASE IS PENDING Western TX	DIVISIONAL OFFICE San Antonio	NAME OF JUDGE Michael M Parker
RELATED ADVERSARY PROCEEDING (IF ANY)		
PLAINTIFF	DEFENDANT	ADVERSARY PROCEEDING NO.
DISTRICT IN WHICH ADVERSARY IS PENDING	DIVISIONAL OFFICE	NAME OF JUDGE
SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (OR PLAINTIFF) 		
DATE 12/07/2022	PRINT NAME OF ATTORNEY (OR PLAINTIFF) Randall A Pulman	

## INSTRUCTIONS

The filing of a bankruptcy case creates an "estate" under the jurisdiction of the bankruptcy court which consists of all of the property of the debtor, wherever that property is located. Because the bankruptcy estate is so extensive and the jurisdiction of the court so broad, there may be lawsuits over the property or property rights of the estate. There also may be lawsuits concerning the debtor's discharge. If such a lawsuit is filed in a bankruptcy court, it is called an adversary proceeding.

A party filing an adversary proceeding must also complete and file Form 104, the Adversary Proceeding Cover Sheet, if it is required by the court. In some courts, the cover sheet is not required when the adversary proceeding is filed electronically through the court's Case Management/Electronic Case Files (CM/ECF) system. (CM/ECF captures the information on Form 104 as part of the filing process.) When completed, the cover sheet summarizes basic information on the adversary proceeding. The clerk of court needs the information to process the adversary proceeding and prepare required statistical reports on court activity.

The cover sheet and the information contained on it do not replace or supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, the Bankruptcy Rules, or the local rules of court. The cover sheet, which is largely self-explanatory, must be completed by the plaintiff's attorney (or by the plaintiff if the plaintiff is not represented by an attorney). A separate cover sheet must be submitted to the clerk for each complaint filed.

**Plaintiffs and Defendants.** Give the names of the plaintiffs and the defendants exactly as they appear on the complaint.

**Attorneys.** Give the names and addresses of the attorneys, if known.

**Party.** Check the most appropriate box in the first column for the plaintiffs and in the second column for the defendants.

**Demand.** Enter the dollar amount being demanded in the complaint.

**Signature.** This cover sheet must be signed by the attorney of record in the box on the second page of the form. If the plaintiff is represented by a law firm, a member of the firm must sign. If the plaintiff is pro se, that is, not represented by an attorney, the plaintiff must sign.